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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BIG BUSINESS AT LOGGERHEADS

American Attack On Post-War British Trade Designs

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, July 15.

In a letter to Sir George Nelson, President, Federation of British Industries, the American National Foreign Trade Council makes a trenchant criticism of Britain's post-war trade plans.

The Council has released the text of its letter to Sir G. Nelson which indicates that there is a wide gulf growing between British and American business interests which is causing concern in official circles in Washington. The letter takes up the issue with the Federation of British industries on its report of international trade policies declaring that Britain was tending "towards nationalistic trade policy of the type she pursued before this war. It is generally agreed here (United States) that conflict between British and American business thought is accentuated by this report. The minimum requirements of the Federation report are planned economy for control of prices imports and exports within a quota system which rejects the idea of United States for reciprocal trade agreements. In the short federation report is considered a highly nationalistic document—carefully developed argument for making it possible for Britain to have her normal amount of business even without the financial background to handle it as she had in the past. The report's basic conception is that Britain should have an increase of fifty per cent in exports and the suggestion that America should reduce her exports."

The National Foreign Trade Council which represents the vast bulk of American exporters, advocates as counter-proposal the resumption of world trade on the basis of free enterprise and free and unfettered exchange of goods between nations without Government interference.

Referring to the proposal to establish sterling areas the Council's letter declares that "this is opposed to the Atlantic Charter and to the basis of lease-lend agreements and is in harmony with the theory of cartels and monopolies which it had been designed to exclude in United States."

Sir Shanmukham Dissatisfied

BRETTON WOODS, July 17.—The official spokesman declared on Sunday that discussions on the proposed International Bank are "making considerable progress." The spokesman emphasized that the Bank's main function will be to guarantee loans which are previously guaranteed by Governments of the countries requesting money. The Indian spokesman, Sir Shanmukham Chetty expressed strong dissatisfaction with India's share in the proposed International Exchange Stabilisation fund.—Reuter.

Princes Chamber Standing Committee

BOMBAY, July 17.

The Standing Committee of Chamber of Princes had their third meeting to-day. His Highness the Chancellor presided. The questions of joint services and the scheme of attachment were considered. The recommendations of the Committee of Ministers and of the Porbandar Committee were approved and His Highness the Chancellor was requested to pursue the matter with the quarters concerned in Delhi.

The Committee will meet for its final sitting to-morrow.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR BRITISH AUTHORS

(From Our London Correspondent)

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has secured relief for the authors. He had recently written to the "Times" complaining that authors were compelled to pay income-tax on the whole amount received in a single year from the sale of the copyright of their works although the compilations may have taken years to prepare. When Sir John announced the important tax concession to authors he referred obliquely to "certain eminent writers." The House, of course, cried "Shaw! Shaw!" in delight.

At present a writer might work in poverty for years and then suddenly find one of his books successful. He may get a big cheque for royalties and perhaps another for film rights, but the tax collector does not allow him to treat these sums as the proceeds of a sale of property. Until now such income from books was reckoned as current earnings in one year, and the author had to pay income-tax and perhaps super-tax at the full rates as if he regulary received such an income, though he might well be penniless again the next year. Now Sir John has decided to spread over three years lump sums received for copyright. This will enable the author to receive at least some return for the capital investment he has made. Mr. Shaw told reporters that it was gratifying to find his suggestion made in the "Times" proved acceptable. "Of course," he added, 'it is only a restoration of what used to be a normal practice of averaging incomes over three years. But all the same it is very pleasant."

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER).

Previous Closing	..... 21.64
Today's Opening	..... 21.73
Difference	..... -09
Today's Closing	..... 21.64
Difference	..... Unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCXHANGE.

New York, July 17.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices.

General Motors 65-5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining 27-3/8
United States Steel Common Mutilated.
Preference 134.

BRITAIN'S CHANCE TO BEFRIEND INDIA

Mahatma's Offer Must Lead To Cabinet Govt. In Centre And Restoration Of Popular Ministries In Provinces

"Restoration of Representative Government in the Congress Provinces and establishment of Cabinet Government in the Centre or to continue to govern India autocratic"—this is the choice that Mahatma Gandhi's offer has presented to Britain.

This is the conclusion reached by Mr. H. N. Brailsford. There could be no graver mistake than to stick on to the latter policy. "It is the way to destroy any lingering belief that Indians still retain in our honesty of purpose. We have, at last the chance to put it right".

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, July 17.

Except "Reynolds News", Sunday papers refrain from commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's declarations.

Analysing Gandhiji's offer Mr. H. N. Brailsford in "Reynold's News" points out that when Mahatma Gandhi makes up his mind to act. He does it boldly. Mr. Brailsford believes that to-day by a startling change of front Mahatma Gandhi is prepared to go back to the Cripps offer and accept it. Considerations of prestige have been brushed aside. He launched his revolt and suffered defeat. Few men in this too emotional world would be capable of a change of front which is so realistic and rational.

It is hard to feel sure that Mr. Jinnah wants a settlement of any kind. So far he has declined to show his hand. In effect he has rejected Mahatma Gandhi's offer. It will be deplorable and discreditable to British statemanship if the matter does end here. Britain cannot go on ever using the extremism of the Muslim League as excuse for postponing Indian settlement.

Mr. Brailsford continues: "My own firm belief is that if Mr. Amery and Lord Wavell made it known that we wish to form an Indian National Government the Muslim League could not continue to obstruct. If Mr. Rajagopalachari or any more suitable person is entrusted with the formation of what should in fact be, if not in name a Cabinet, I am morally sure that Mr. Jinnah couldn't refuse to join it. He can play his wrecking game only because such a Government is not visible, but in the possibility of which Indians believe.

But before the National Government can be formed there are at least two preliminary steps which ought to be taken. Since the revolt is long since at an end, untried Congress prisoners ought to be released. So soon as its Working Committee can meet again, it ought to withdraw the "Quit India" resolution. There are ways of doing that without insincerity or loss of dignity. The next step is manifestly that Representative Government should be restored in the Congress provinces.

The contrary policy is to govern India autocratically until the end of the war. Then we may revive the Cripps plan in some new form. We could make no graver mistake than this. It is the way to destroy any lingering belief that Indians still retain in our honesty of purpose. We have at last the chance to put it right."

"CONFUSION ABOUT SELF-DETERMINATION"

Muslim Leaguer Seeks Clarification From Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, July 17.

The situation following the Publication of the Rajagopalachari formula for communal settlement is likely to be brought up for discussion at the forthcoming Lahore meeting of the Council of the Moslem League.

Besides the resolution on this subject tabled by Mr. Z. H. Lari, a second resolution of which notice has been given by Haji Ahmad Faquih Sahib (Bombay) expresses the feeling that "Hindus and Muslims should unite to achieve complete independence for Hindustan and Pakistan alike and adds: "But the greatest obstacle in the way of this unity is that the Indian National Congress does not recognise the right of Mussalmans to self-determination in their majority provinces. Many Congress leaders however, say that it has already recognised this right in its various resolutions. Under these circumstances a confusion prevailed in political circles in India. This council, therefore, requests Mr. Gandhi to give an authoritative exposition on the issue of the right of complete self-determination for the Mussalmans in their majority provinces. If this right is fully recognised by Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress, this Council authorises its President, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, to negotiate with Mr. Gandhi to settle the further details."—A. P.

SHIROMANI AKALI DAL AND RAJAJI OFFER

PESHAWAR, July 17.

A resolution was passed at a meeting o fthe Shiromani Akali Dal held yesterday expressing deep concern over the offer of Mr. Rajagopalachariar to Mr. Jinnah and maintaining that it contravenes the undertaking given by the Congress to the Sikhs whereby no settlement would be arrived at without consultation with the Sikhs and the Shiromani Akali Dal.

The meeting also strongly condemned the offer.—A. P.

RAJAJI RETURNS TO MADRAS

POONA, July 17.—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who arrived here this morning from Panchgani, left fore Madras this afternoon by the Madras Express. A. P.

NAWSARI WORKERS ON STRIKE

NAWSARI, July 17: About 2,000 workers of the Mafatlal Mills have been thrown out of employment as the result of some disorder in the boiler-engines, since a fortnight.

The Mill Kamgar Union has requested the Baroda Government to pay on accident allowance to the workers.—United Press.

'Reds' Reach Prussia Border

Fresh German Divisions Badly Mauled

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent) MOSCOW, Monday:

The Red Army is believed to be now fighting on the immediate approaches to East Prussia. While the nearest point on the map shows that the Russians are within some 40 to 45 miles of the original Reich border, there is reason to believe that in a number of sectors advanced Soviet units are very much nearer to it. Soviet guns are lobbing Shells into the outer defences of Kovno (Kaunas) the pre-war Lithuanian capital just over 40 miles from the east Prussian frontier. At the same time Soviet tanks and motor-cycle storm troops are pushing ahead on the highway within fourteen miles from the city.

An earlier cable stated:—General Chernyakhovsky is defeating all the German efforts to stabilise the Niemen sector between Kaunas and Grodno. (The news of the capture of Grodno is confirmed). German heavy formations arriving fresh from East Prussia are being badly mauled. Wherever they reach the east bank of the Niemen the Russians are losing no time in crossing over to the west bank and the Niemen is fast losing all importance as the guardian river of East Prussia.

Besides direct advance from the east the Red Army is now moving closer to the south-east border of East Prussia. The German position in the Baltic lands is worsening rapidly as the Russians continue to demolish the fortified zone in the eastern approaches to central Latvia.—Reuter.

EIGHTH ARMY MARCHES ON

Captures More Towns In Advance West Of Arezzo: Indian Division's Feat

LONDON, July 17.

Mediterranean Allied Force Advance Headquarters 'communique' today states: "Continuing their attack Allied armies in Italy have made important advances in several sectors. In the central sector troops of the 8th Army, after taking Arezzo on the morning of July 16th have advanced several miles north and north-west of the city. Further west of Arezzo troops of the 8th Army advanced several miles taking the towns of Civitella, Bajdia, Agnano and Ambra.

Italian Partisans Fight

CHIASSO, July 17: The 'communique' from the Italian Resistance Movement for Sunday states that patriots on the Riviera are fighting against the Germans unceasingly with the support of the population. It states that this situation has had a great repercussion on the war industry in Liguria where production has been reduced to the minimum. Violent demonstations took place near Genoa. German forces opened fire on a crowd, causing several victims. The 'communique' announces that the 'Wehrmacht' has had to reinforce its troops in Tuscany to combat increased attacks by partisans against German rearguards.—Reuter.

Indians Cut Vital Highway

NEW DELHI, July 17: It is now announced that the cutting of Route Five, the vital Italian highway, was an accomplishment of the Eighth Indian Division after a week of hard fighting against an enemy determined to hold out at all costs.

To get astride this important highway the division was given the task of seizing an area bounded by the towns of Arsoli, Rocca di Botte and Riviano. The advance, a model of its kind, was carried out by successive brigades passing through one another with all the support at the division's command.

Accordingly one of the Indian infantry brigades started off with a New Zealand armoured regiment in support and Veroli was occupied by a battalion of the 13th. Frontier Force Rifles. Here another Indian infantry brigade passed through, struck north and captured Vico and Collepardo, the latter falling to the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles.

Now came the turn of a third Indian Infantry Brigade. The fifth Mahratta Light Infantry took Guarcino after a fierce fight in which the enemy suffered many casualties and left 40 prisoners in our hands. The same battalion followed up this success by occupying three more townships two days later.

After another "leadfrog" movement of two brigades, Subiaco fell to the Frontier Force Rifles, assisted by a Canadian armoured regiment. The "Piffers" infiltrated into the town so quickly that the enemy were unaware of their danger for some time. Their survivors only just managed to escape.

Further advances were now delayed owing to demolitions and the blowing up of a bridge across a chasm on the road leading to the town. But the divisional sappers got busy and performed a magnificent feat of military engineering by opening up the road two days after the capture of Subiaco. A few hours later the highway had been cut and the assigned area cleared of the enemy.—A. P.

AMERICAN PATROLS PENETRATE ST. LO

Hand-To-Hand Street Fighting In Noyers: Lost Ground Between Odon And Orne Rivers Is Now No-Man's-Land

S.H.A.E.F., July 17.

American patrols have penetrated into Saint Lo. British troops are in the outskirts of Evrecy and have penetrated south-east of the village.

The village of Vendes three miles south-east of Tilly is now completely in Allied hands. An advance of half a mile has been made to the south.

Sixteen German tanks were destroyed by Americans who beat off heavy German resistance to strengthen and widen their front west of Pont Hebert.

A "SILENT" ATTACK

Reuter's Special Correspondent at United States Headquarters in Normandy cables:—

The Americans are reported to have reached the outskirts of Saint Lo.

Striking at dawn with a "silent" attack American troops are this afternoon engaged in house-to-house fighting in Saint Lo. They had sprung forward along the main Saint Lo-Bayeuk Road and driven down from heights dominating the city in an attack which was not preceded by the usual artillery barrage.

By midmorning initial United States spearheads had swept into the vicinity of Saint Croix de Saint Lo on the city's eastern fringe. The Americans driving from the east on Saint Lo pressed the Germans hard and swept forward, but those pushing on the town from other sectors met with fierce resistance.

In the sector just north-east of Saint Lo along the Saint Lo-Isigny Road the Americans gained several hundred yards during the morning, but after that met with stiff resistance which slowed up their drive.

Allies Make Progress But Lose Village In "No Man's Land"

Reuter's Special Correspondernt on the Odon front in a cable to-day reports that very bitter hand-to-hand fighting is going on in the streets of Noyers on the main highway from Caen to Villers Bocage. The Allies have lost the village of Esquay between the rivers Odon and Orne which is now No Man's Land.

Allied troops on Evrecy sector have made a maximum gain of 800 yards on two and a half mile front. British troops are on top of hill 113.

General Eisenhower's communique to-day stated: "Allied forces have made progress south of Le Hommet d'Arthenay and Pont Hebert. Our troops have established and widened the bridgehead across the Lozon river. Other small gains have been made against heavy enemy resistance. Allied pressure north and east of Saint Lo continues. The village of Cahier in the Tilly-Evrecy sector has been taken. About three miles west of Cahier our forces have advanced southward against fierce enemy resistance to the vicinity of Moyers on the Caen-Villers Bocage railroad.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Odon Front, Monday afternoon: Exploiting his successes of the last 12 hours General Dempsey this afternoon is driving on towards the north-eastern outskirts of Evrecy and has already crossed the stream to the east of the town.

Hills 112 and 113 and the village of Esquay are the focal points of the battle which has raged at full blast all morning. The Germans are still jabbing at the advancing second army with tanks and infantry and are trying to find a weak link in the Allied armour in the Esquay area. They have no succeeded. Resistance has been most unco-ordinated and is coming from strong pockets and nests which are fed with armour whenever and wherever possible.

Berlin Communique

BERLIN, July 17: To-day's German communique stated: "British divisions yesterday launched a new big scale attack south-west of Caen. Heavy artillery fire from land and sea supported the enemy attacks. The enemy succeeded in penetrating into some localities lying behind our lines.

In Italy the town of Arezzo was lost. On the eastern front after evacuating Grodno our troops withdrew to the west bank of the Niemen. In the breakthrough area south of Opochka the enemy succeeded gaining ground."—Reuter.

Thousand Bombers Attack Munich And Saarbrucken

LONDON, July 16.

More than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators attacked communications and other targets in Munich, Saarbrucken areas and other places in Germany to-day, says a message from SHAEF.

Flying Bombs Over London

LONDON.—Early on Monday the Germans sent flying bombs over southern counties including the London area. Damage and casualties have been reported.—Reuter.

ALLIED BOMBERS RAID VIENNA

LONDON, July 16: Italy-based Allied bombers raided Vienna on Sunday. A considerable number of German fighters were met. Some were destroyed by Allied fighter escorts and heavy bombers.—Reuter.

Hindu Sabha Secretary At Karachi

KARACHI, July 17.

Mr. Keshav Chander, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who has arrived in Karachi on a mission of "unifying the different points of view among the Hindu M.L.A.'s", today had discussions with Dr. Hemandas Wadhwani, Rai Sahib Gokaldas (Ministers) and Mr. Nichaldas Waxirani.

He explained to them the implications of the recent Hindu Sabha resolution passed in Delhi by which the Sabha's attitude to Pakistan and Ministries was clarified. Mr. Keshav Chader is to remain in Karachi for some days more studying the situation.—A. P.

LATE NEWS

CHARGE AGAINST PUNJAB PREMIER

MONTGOMERY, July 17.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Muslim League at a meeting held under the presidentship of the Nawab of Mamdot has adopted a resolution making allegations of interference by the Executive in the party politics of the Punjab and charging the Punjab Premier Malik Khizr Hyat Khan with creating disruption in the ranks of the Muslims of the province.—

The Committee strongly protested against "the scandalous manner in which Government funds and resources and the services of Government officials are being used by the Punjab Ministers for party propaganda in connection with the political controversy between the Muslim League and the so-called Unionist Party. The Ministers have chosen the platform of the State-financed, State-managed and supposedly non-political organisation of the National War Front for their propaganda against the Muslim League and are requiring Government servants to collect audiences to listen to it, to collect money for their party funds and to harass Leaguers. Subscriptions are being extorted in all districts by Government officials under the instructions of the Ministry for their party organisations (the Zemindar League and Jat Mahasabha) with the result that money that could have been available through the States machinery for war purposes is being drained away for party purposes."—A. P.

CONSUMERS' GOODS CONTROL ORDERS

Two-Day Session Of Council Discusses Govt. Measures

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, July 17

The two-day session of the Central Consumers' Council commenced here this morning. The meeting, I learn, will be asked to express itself on the various control orders as also on the proposal to set up enquiry posts in principal business centres and cities.

2,600 tons of brass sheet would be made available till the end of September to brass utensil manufacturers in order to increase supplies of utensils, it was disclosed at the meeting.

As for drugs it was disclosed that increased imports of drugs were being made from abroad. About 3,500 tons of pharmaceutical chemicals are expected to arrive during 1944 on Government account. Besides these, provision has been made for obtaining about 7,000 tons of essential drugs and medicines, including proprietory medicines from abroad for civil trade during the year. Help in provision of raw materials at controlled rates is being given to Indian manufacturers wherever possible. Pharmaceutical chemicals imported on Government account is being released to them at controlled rates.

A scheme to control distribution of electric bulbs has been prepared and is being considered at present by Provincial and State Governments. Total supplies of bulbs have been satisfactory and 29 per cent has been allotted to civilian consumers.

To meet the large requirements of iron and steel for manufacture of agricultural implements and consumers goods by small unorganised manufacturers, arrangement has been made to place with various Deputy Regional Iron and Steel Controllers certain quantities of available iron and steel as well as defectives and cuttings for issue to such manufacturers. 1,76,100 tons of iron and steel will be released during 1944 which expected will be raised to 3,00,000 tons in 1945.

As for newsprint, the meeting will consider how to reduce prices of newspapers.

The Council was informed that Government have decided to extend price control measures to cover all varieties of paper whether produced in India or imported.

It was pointed out that control in British India of consumers goods will be impossible without the co-operation of States. The States have agreed to fall into line with British India in this matter. Most of them have already been taking steps for enforcement of the Ordinance which they have adopted.

THE CITY OF THE 'NINE GEMS'!

UJJAINI, the capital of Avanti, on the banks of the river Shipra, was a city of romance and learning. In this city of legends and history, reigned in glory Vikramaditya, 'the King of Kings' with his court of 'Nava Ratna' or the 'Nine Gems'. Mahakavi Kalidasa, the most resplendent of the 'Nine Gems' lived and composed most of his world-famous works here at Ujjaini. Hindu Astronomy reached its peak under the 'Astronomer Royal' Barahamihira, and Amarasingha, the lexicographer, compiled his famous Amarakosha in this immortal city. Here again, the peerless Vasavadatta and the incomparable Vasantasena had their days of splendour and charm.

There is no recorded evidence to show that there was any well-organised University at Ujjaini on the lines of Takshashila or Nalanda: but it is highly probable that there was an University of a very high order, where so many men of outstanding talent had gathered together.

Unfortunately, however, many of the classics produced at Ujjaini are lost to us to-day, perhaps, never to be recovered. This has been mainly due to want of a suitable writing material like paper.

Paper, consequently, is essential to a nation to preserve its cultural heritage for posterity.

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LEAGUERS JOIN IN DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF PUNJAB CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Mian Iftikharuddin Operated For Tumour In Abdomen

LAHORE, July 17

A representation demanding the release of Mian Iftikharuddin, President, Punjab Congress Committee, who has undergone operation for tumour in the abdomen and is in the hospital has been sent to the Home Secretary on behalf of the Punjab Civil Liberties' Union. The signatories of the representation, amongst others, include the Nawab of Mamdot and Mian Mumtaz Daultana, President and Secretary, respectively of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Jiwanlal Kapur, Miss Prembati Thappar, Sardar Amarsingh and Sohansingh Joshi and Tejasingh Swantantar Communist M.L.A.'s

The representation 'inter alia' says: "It is imperative that Miansaheb be allowed to go to a hill station for convalescing. We also know that he is of strong anti-Fascist views and hence his detention not only prejudices the citizens' war efforts, but is also in itself unfair. We, therefore, request you to convey to the Government the demand of the citizens of this City that Mian Iftikharuddin be restored to them as a free man."—United Press.

20 Security Prisoners Released

NAGPUR, July 15

Twenty Class One Security prisoners who were detained in 1942 have been released unconditionally from Central Jail, Nagpur.—A. P.

Restrictions On Mrs. Amritkaur After Release

BHAGALPUR, July 17

Mrs. Amritkaur who was a security prisoner, was released from the Bhagalpur jail yesterday. Immediately after her release she was served with two notices simultaneously, one from the Bihar Government requiring her to leave Bihar within 24 hours and the other from the Punjab Government asking her to reside at Chakwal in the Jhelum District or anywhere in the Rawalpindi District and report herself to the respective District authorities within one week from the date of the service of the notice. She left yesterday for Nainital wherefrom she proceeds to the Punjab.—United Press.

Indore Ban On Praja Mandal Lifted

INDORE, July 17.—A correspondent wires. "the Indore Government has temporarily lifted the ban of illegality from the Indore State Praja Mandal imposed in August 1942 when it started a civil disobedience movement for the attainment of responsible Government. It is understood that Government intend that the Praja Mandal should reconsider the August resolution and this order seems to enable it to hold its representative council meeting for deliberations on the subject."—A. P.

SURAT BIDI WORKERS ON STRIKE

SURAT, July 17: About 700 bidi kamgars have gone on strike as a protest against the bidi merchants' decision rejecting their demand to increase their wages to Rs. 2 per thousand bidies.—United Press.

STUDENTS' LEADER RELEASED ON BAIL

KOLHAPUR, July 17: Mr. B. N. Kulkarni, a students' leader and editor of a local monthly, has been released on bail of Rs. 2,000.—United Press.

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL OF BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

MIRAJ, July 17: The Miraj Vidyarthi Sangha has adopted a resolution demanding the immediate removal of the ban on the public meetings in the Miraj (Sr.) State. By another resolution the Miraj Vidyarthi Sangh protested against the Paper Control Economy Order.—United Press.

Restraint Orders On More Congressmen

KARACHI, July 17.

It is understood that some more persons, mostly Congress leaders and workers, have been served with restraint orders under the restriction and detention Ordinance.

The total number of persons affected is said to be about 30. They include five M.L.A.'s. The order will hold good until **August 1, 1944.—A. P.**

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 17.

The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 14th July 1944:—

Allahabad 91 79 0.4, BOMBAY 83 74 2.3, Calcutta 85 77 0.5, Cawnpore 93 80 0, Cuttack 86 77 0.4, Darjeeling nil nil nil, Delhi 95 81 0, Dehra Dun 91 72 1.5, Jacobabad 97 79 0, Karachi 84 79 1.6, Lahore 98 85 0, Lucknow 93 80 0, Madras 96 80 0, Nagpur 76 72 3.0, Patna 89 79 0.3, Peshawar 86 75 0.1, Shillong 78 64 0.2, Simla 68 61 T.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The great soul of the world is just, and though the unjust thing may for a time stand and seem to succeed, the longer it stands, the more complete and hideous will be its final overthrow.

—Thomas Carlyle.

The Bombay Chronicle

RAJAJI'S PROPOSALS

We considered on Saturday some of the objections urged against Gandhiji's proposals for a settlement with Britain. We shall consider to-day the main objections advanced against Rajaji's propcsals for a settlement with the Muslim League. The task is made appreciably easy by Rajaji's own statement replying to his critics. At the outset we must state clearly how we understand the proposals. We do not understand them to mean that the separation of predominantly Muslim areas from Hindustan is normally a good plan and is offered to Muslims as such and that those who offer it will all support separation before and at the time of the plebiscite. As a matter of fact one of Rajaji's proposals distinctly says that it will be open to all partics to advocate their points of view before the plebiscite is held. We and many others who support the proposals understand them to mean that, if after free unfettered discussion of the 'pros' and 'cons' of separation, the Muslim areas declare for separation, they will not be coerced into joining the Indian Union. In other words, we commend self-determination as being better than forced union. We note, with many others, several disadvantages in separation and are free to explain them whenever necessary. But we concede, as we think we must, the right of large areas to separate if they so desire. Separation is an evil to be avoided if possible. But if for any reason it is found necessary by the areas in question, it is better conceded as a lesser evil than forced unity which is no unity at all. We concede now the principle of self-determination. If it leads to voluntary union, it will be an ideal solution. If it leads to Pakistan, we shall accept it as better than the alternative, civil war. Rajaji himself admits that "world tendencies are towards integration rather than sub-division, and the wisdom of uniting into big states and larger units, and thereby gaining strength, is increasingly patent." But, he adds, "these points should be put before the people to consider at the plebiscite. This has been provided for in the scheme. To put them forward now as arguments for denying the very right of self-determination is to perpetuate distrust and, as a result, maintain the Hindu-Muslim deadlock and British domination over India."

Many will agree with Rajaji that "apart from the Mahasabha's uncompromising attitude, Gandhiji's acceptance of his scheme has been widely welcomed." This is not surprising. For as Rajaji himself points out, "it is perfectly consistent with the Congress position as it has been repeatedly set out." The next question is about the reaction to it of the Muslims in general and the Muslim League in particular. Naturally enough, the proposals have been hailed with delight by many Muslims including Muslim Leaguers. Indeed, many regret that the proposals were not directly placed before the League Working Committee. Rajaji explains that "without Mr. Jinnah's personal support, placing it (the scheme) before the League Working Committee and disposing of it without reference to the public would have been unfair to the public and hardly done justice to the scheme." Now that the proposals have been before the public for some time, they may well be considered by the League Committee and other bodies interested in the subject. In this connection it is extremely interesting to learn from Raja Maheshwar Dayal that Rajaji's proposals are substantially similar to the specific demands made by Mr. Jinnah himself in the negotiations that the Mahasabha had initiated with the League and other political bodies. If so, it is certainly curious that Mr. Jinnah did not accept Rajaji's proposals. However, we shall soon know how the League Committee under his lead will deal with the proposals. Let us hope he and the League will recognise the wisdom of taking the tide at the flood.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A Likely Move

General Alexander is again on the move. The British Army has captured Arezzo 'a key communications point on the German trans-Italy front and the gateway to Kesselring's Gothic Line." Nor is the American Fifth Army altogether at a standstill, it has edged nearer Leghorn. It appears more than probable now that very soon the Germans and the Allies will be facing each other on what is called the Gothic Line. But the Gothic Line is by no means the last line of German defence. Beyond it there is the far stronger, because natural defence line of the Po in northern Italy. Obviously a frontal assault cannot carry General Alexander across Italy in good time to be of direct assistance to the grand assault on Hitler's Reich. The present strategy suits the Germans because they can contain the Allied Mediterranean armies in Italy. That is why another move against the Germans is indicated. And the likelihood of its being launched in the Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean is strengthened by the reports of Allied talks with Turkey.

Japan Alarmed

Since the recapture by the Americans of the Aleutian islands in the far north, U. S. planes have visited at regular intervals the Kuriles, the northernmost islands of Japan proper and the naval base of Paramashiru. From the published reports of the attacks it was not possible to attach much importance to U. S operations against the Kuriles. An enemy source, however, reveals that they have been more significant than they appeared to be and that air raids have been accompanied by the silent but continuous and deadly activities of American submarines around the Kuriles. And they have given rise to an interesting situation. The Tokio correspondent of the German News Agency reports that Jap militarists are rather worried over increased American air activity under cover of dense fog. "The American aim", says the German correspondent "to grind down Japan's northern 'festung' with air attacks and to use submarines in cutting it off from all supplies is not to be treated lightly, it is stated in Tokio to-day." The stirging blows dealt by Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur has placed the Japs in a jittery state so that every move is regarded by the alarmed Japanese as devoting a grave and imminent threat. What is even more significant is that they are now publicly accepting not only a possibility but an imminent probability of a direct attack on the Japanese mainland. It is an important development in the attitude of Japanese War-lords who had always proclaimed that the Japanese mainland was safe from invasion and who had built popular morale on that assurance.

Clever Strategy

In terms of actual military strategy it is possible that the Jap fear is premature arising mainly from alarming experiences elsewhere. It is to be doubted if the invasion of the Kuriles is an immediate practical proposition. They are very far from the main American bases and very near to Japanese home bases. It will need immense strength for the Americans to succeed in landing there, let alone establish themselves and extend their conquest. They cannot afford that strength just yet; they have still to complete and consolidate the conquest of the Marianas for instance. But the threat to the Kuriles which Admiral Nimitz has launched through his submarines and aircraft is a clever strategical move. It has aroused apprehensions in Japan, one result of which would be to force the Japs to concentrate a good proportion of their aircraft and their demoralised fleet within convenient distance of the Kuriles. Crippled as her air force and navy already are, the dispersal of Japan's available strength in defence of possessions as far apart as Burma, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and the Kuriles ought greatly to assist Allied commanders and hasten the speed of their operations.

Petition Against The University Dismissed

(Before the Hon. Sir Harilal Kania, Acting Chief Justice)

Ramanlal C. Banker .... Petitioner.

Versus

The University of Bombay & Others. .... Respondents.

This was a petition to restrain the University, its Syndicate and its Registrar from accepting the votes cast by the Administrators and Committees of Management appointed by the Government in supersession of the District Local Boards of Surat, Khaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad at the election of a Fellow to the Senate by the Local Boards of the Gujarat group under Section 13 of the Bombay University Act. The petitioner contended that he should be declared as having been elected unopposed by the vote of the District Local Board of Broach which was the only Local Board of the Gujarat group functioning once again at the time of the election in June 1944.

The Advocate-General, Mr. N. P. Engineer, contended that the Province of Bombay for whom he appeared should be made a party to these proceedings, and that in any event, the petition was misconceived because the Administrators and Committees of Management had not been made parties to it.

His Lordship stated that no court would grant the relief sought by the petition viz., that the votes cast by the Administrators and Committees of Management without the Administrators and Committees being heard as parties to it. His Lordship therefore dismissed the petition with costs. On application of Mr. K. M. Munshi, counsel for the petitioner, his Lordship granted a week's time to him to obtain a stay order from the appeal court to which the petitioner proposed to appeal from his Lordship's order.

MILK CARDS FOR BABIES

In order to ensure that more than one milk card is not obtained for the same child, the foodgrains ration card of the head of the household has to be stamped with the number of the milk card. Applicants for milk cards should therefore take the ration card of the head of the household to the Ward Rationing Office at the time of applying as also at the time of taking delivery of the milk card.

Following heavy rains six fatalities occurred in Karachi today, Three of them as the result of asphyxiation in a tube-well and three as the result of drowning in flood water in the low-lying areas of the town.—A. P.

Indian Bases For Raids On Japan

How 6 Million Pounds Programme Was Carried Out

NEW DELHI, July 17.

Air bases in India were used by the giant super-fortresses which bombed Japan. The planes took off from Indian airfields on the preliminary stage of their journey to the bases in China from which the raid was made.

Behind the announcement of India's part in the first land-based assault on the Japanese mainland—against the industrial centre of Yawata—lies the story of the creation of the primary air bases which were a first necessity for the success of operation.

It is a story of swift planning by British Army, U. S. Army and Indian civilian engineers and hard concentrated work by many thousands of Indian labourers. The completion of their job in record time was a necessary prelude to the first of our attacks against Japan itself.

This British-Indian-U. S. effort meant that serviceable main strips and a large part of the subsidiary work were completed and ready for the B 29s when they arrived in the theatre.

The whole programme cost over six million pounds, apart from the original expenditure on the airfields.

Praise for India's help has already been expressed in the U. S. A. "The United States appreciates the contribution of the people of India to the successful first operation of the 20th U.S.A.A.F. against Japan", said a member of the House of Representatives.—A. P.

JAPS LOSE MEN AND MATERIAL

Another Village In Manipur Hills Captured

KANDY, July 17.

To-day's South-East Asia Command communique says:—

"MANIPUR HILLS: After a heavy artillery concentration, men of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles yesterday morning captured the village of Ningthoukhong Kha Khunou. Japanese strongpoint, five miles south of Bishenpur. They found almost no opposition the enemy defences had crumpled under our shellfire.

Severe fighting had continued during the last week for possession of the village which is on the western edge of Logtak lake, and which was a block to our advance south from Bishenpur on the Tiddim road. Japanese equipment captured included 14 medium and light tanks, two 47 millimeter guns and a number of flame throwers.

Our troops, pursuing the enemy from Ukhrul counted 55 dead after a battle 20 miles south-east of Ukhrul on a track to Humine and the Chindwin. They had by-passed a block on the track at Maoku, nine miles from Ukhrul, which has since been cleared. Of the force of Japanese trapped between our troops and the Thoubal River north of the Imphal-Ukhrul Road, few of the original 600 now remain in this area. A further 80 including 7 officers, have been killed.

NORTH BURMA: At Myitkyina we consolidated the gains of the past two days and made slight advances in the south-east sector. In heavy fighting, Chindits captured a hill position north-west of Mingon, on the main railway 18 miles south-west of Mogaung.

LASHIO RAIDED

AIR:—On 15th July R.A.F. fighter bombers successfully attacked positions 6 miles south of Bishenpur. An encampment, motor transport, positions and tanks in the humine, Bishenpur and Ukhrul areas were also bombed and strafed. On 16th July, further attacks were made on the Tiddim Road.

In North Burma, U.S.A.A.F. units, in a sweep over Lashio airfield, strafed gun positions and buildings and started fires. Other aircraft attacked motor transport and dumps in the Mohnyin area. On the 16th, bridges near Nanslaung (north of Mawlu), at Hopin and north Mog Mawhun were successfully bombed.

Long range R.A.F. fighters damaged a number of motor vehicles and rivercraft.

From all these operations no Allied aircraft is missing.—A. P.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MYITKYINA

NEW DELHI, July 17.

Our troops consolidated the gains of the past two days in the Mytikyina area today, says a Press Note from General Stilwell's Headquarters in India. There were also slight gains made in the south-eastern sector of the city.

An eyewitness reports the severity of the fighting in he western section of the city against strongly fortified Jap positions. Among the strong points captured during the past two days was an important road junction leading into the city. He also reports that the skin of many of the Jap troops is white from being underground so long without proper diet.

In heavy fighting northwest of Mingon, Chindit troops have captured a hill position. Mingon is located on the main railroad approximately 18 miles southwest of Mogaung.—A. P.

Srivastava Coming To Bombay

NEW DELHI, July 17.

Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India is expected to go on a month's tour in the first week of August. Among other places he will visit Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Trivandrum, Mysore and Bangalore during the tour. Sir Jwala Prasad is likely to meet Committee of important commercial bodies as well as prominent business and public men.—United Press.

Australian High Commissioner In India

CALCUTTA, July 17.—Lt.-General Sir Iven Mackay, High Commissioner for Australia in India, and Lady Mackay arrived in Calcutta yesterday. They are staying at Government House.—A. P.

Heavy Rainfall In Gujarat

SURAT, July 17.

Reports of heavy rain during the past week have been received here from all the districts of Gujarat.

Seven inches and forty-four cents of rain have been recorded in Surat for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m. on Friday.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S HOST CONTRIBUTES RS. 75,000 TO KASTURBA FUND

PANCHGANI, July 17.

The United Press learns that Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta, host of Mahatma Gandhi at Panchgani, has donated Rs. 75,000 to the Kasturba National Memorial Fund.—United Press.

Congress Demands Power For The Nation, Not For Itself

To Suppress Congress Is To Cut Off Greatest Source Of War Help

The following is the ninth instalment of Gandhiji's reply to the Government of India's pamphlet "Congress Responsibility For The Disturbances."

41. Then the summary comes to the provisional Government. As to this, let the Congress resolution itself speak. I give the relevant parts below:—

"The A.-I.C.C., therefore, repeats with all emphasis the demand for the withdrawal of the British Power from India. On the declaration of India's independence, a provisional Government will be formed and free India will become an ally of the United Nations, sharing with them in the trials and tribulations of the joint enterprise of the struggle for freedom. The provisional Government can only be formed by the co-operation of the principal parties and groups in the country. It will thus be a composite Government, representative of all important sections of the people of India. Its primary functions must be to defend India and resist aggression with all the armed as well as non-violent forces at its command, together with its allied powers, and to promote the well-being and progress of the workers in the fields and factories and elsewhere to whom essentially all power and authority must belong. The provisional Government will evolve a scheme for a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of the people. This constitution, according to the Congress view, should be a federal one with the largest measures of autonomy for the federating units, and with the residuary powers vesting in these units. The future relations between India and the Allied Nations will be adjusted by representatives of all these free countries conferring together for their mutual advantage and for their co-operation in the common task of resisting aggression. Freedom will enable India to resist aggression effectively with the people's united will and strength behind it.

Lastly, whilst the A.-I.C.C. has stated its own view of the future governance under free India, the A.I.C.C. wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on a mass struggle, it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress. The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India."

I claim that there is nothing in this clause of the resolution that is "extravagant" or impracticable. The concluding sentence proves in my opinion the sincerity and non-party character of the Congress. And as there is no party in the country which is not wholly anti-Fascist, anti-Nazi and anti-Japan it follows that a Government formed by these parties is bound to become an enthusiastic champion of the Allied cause which by the recognition of India as a free state will truly become the cause of democracy.

COMMUNAL UNITY

42. As to communal unity, it has been a fundamental plank with the Congress from its commencement. Its President is a Muslim divine of world-wide repute, especially in the Muslim world. It has besides him three Muslims on the Working Committee. It is surprising that the author has summoned to his assistance the Muslim League opinion.

The League can afford to doubt the sincerity of Congress professions and accuse the Congress of the desire of establishing a "Congress-Hindu domination." It ill becomes the all powerful Government of India to take shelter under the Muslim League wing. This has a strong flavour of the old imperial Mantra 'Divide and Rule'. League-Congress differences are a purely domestic question. They are bound to be adjusted when foreign domination ends, if they are not dissolved sooner.

43. The author winds up the second chapter as follows:—

"Whether the authors of the resolution genuinely believed that the Congress demand would, if accepted, help rather than kinder the cause of the United Nations and intended that it should have that effect, depends on the answer to two questions. In the first place, could any body of men who honestly desired that result have deliberately called the country, if their way of achieving it was not accepted, to take part in a mass movement the declared object of which was to have precisely the opposite effect by paralyzing the whole administration and the whole war effort? In the second place, bearing in mind that less than a year previously it had been proclaimed under Mr. Gandhi's orders to be a 'sin' to help the war with men or money, can it be denied that these men saw their opportunity in Britain's danger and believed that the psychological moment for the enforcement of their political demands must be seized while the fate of the United Nations hung in the balance and before the tide of war turned—if it was ever going to turn—in their favour? The answer to these two questions is left to the reader."

I have to answer these two questions both as reader and accused. As to the first question there is no necessary inconsistency between the genuine belief that an acceptance of the Congress demand would help the cause of the United Nations, i.e., of democracy all the world over, and a mass movement which, moreover, was merely contemplated to paralyze the administration on non-acceptance of the Congress demand. It is submitted that the attempt "to paralyze the administration" on non-acceptance proves the genuineness of the demand. It sets the seal on its genuineness by Congressmen preparing to die in the attempt to paralyze an administration that thwarts their will to fight the combine against democracy.

GOVERNMENT'S HOLLOWNESS

Thus it is the administration's deadset against the Congress which proves the hollowness of its claim that it is engaged in a fight for democracy. My firm belief is that the administration is daily proving its inefficiency for handling the war in the right manner. China is slowly pining away while the administration is playing at war-handling. In the attempt to suppress the Congress it has cut off the greatest source of help to the millions of China who are being ground down under the Japanese heel.

44. The second question hardly demands a separate answer. Congress men who proclaimed a year ago under my "orders" that it is a "sin" to help the war with "men or money" need not be considered here. If I give different "orders". For me, I am as much opposed to all war to-day as I was before a year or more. I am but an individual. All Congressmen are not of that mind. The Congress will give up the policy of non-violence to-day, if it can achieve India's freedom by so doing. And I would have no compunction about inviting those who seek my advice to throw themselves heart and soul into the effort to help themselves and thus deliver us from bondage those nations that are wedded to democracy. If that effort involves military training, the people will be free to take it, leaving me and those who think with me our own non-violence. I did this very thing during the Boer War and during the last war. I was a "good boy" then, because my action harmonized with the British Government's wishes. To-day I am the arch enemy, not because I have changed but because the British Government which is being tried in the balance is being found wanting I helped before, because I believed in British good faith. I appear to be hindering to-day because the British Government will not act up to the faith that was reposed in them. My answer to the two questions propounded by the author may sound harsh, but it is truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth as God lets me see it.

"PAKISTAN IS CRY OF DESPAIR"

Fazal Ibrahim's Call To Nationalists

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola has issued the following statement:—

Pakistan is a cry of despair and to accept its principle is to reveal utter helplessness. If it is assumed that by conceding it we have solved our internal problem then we will soon find our mistake We will be confronted with so many difficulties that we will have ultimately to confess that it has resulted in our jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

Provincial autonomy has had a contrary effect from what was intended by the framers of the act. It has resulted in our being communal and narrow minded. The communal poison has shown its ugly face in the Indian states where there was perfect harmony. Indian officials have also come under suspicion. We have so many eminent men in this country. Why is it not possible to draft a constitution on national lines—a constitution just and fair to all those inhabiting this land and one which would be acceptable to the minorities of India. If this is done the British cannot resist power. In fact, all recent pronouncements by responsible men in Great Britain give indication of their genuine desire to help India to secure its cherished goal. Let us all work in peace and harmony for its salvation. Let the two brothers feel in their hearts that India is their joint heritage and they are proud to be her sons. Let there be no occasion of a victory by either side, because it is not victory but a sense of shame that the quarrel has gone outside the realm of reasonableness. Gandhiji has acquired leadership over a large section of the Indian population. It is his sacred duty to protect them in this hour of crisis. Independent India would also have defended her shores from aggression. He should strive for unity, and I am sure he will receive adequate response. "United we stand divided we fall."

CINEMA RATES OF SEATS

A tendency has recently been noticed on the part of the management of some Cinema theatres in Bombay to raise the rates of seats when popular pictures are exhibited. The Government sees no justification for such increase in rates. The Managers and Owners of Cinema Houses in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District are warned that if the usual rates are raised in future in this manner the Government would consider the necessary of taking drastic measures.

NEW COTTON PRICES

Sir C. B. Mehta Criticises Govt. Policy

BOMBAY, July 17.

Referring to the Press Note issued by the Government of India announcing the ceiling and floor prices for different varieties of cotton for 1944-45. Sir Chunilal B. Mehta in a statement says:—

It is regrettable that the Government of India took a decision in this matter before arriving at an understanding with the Cotton Committee of the Textile Control Board and the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. As a matter of fact, there was no hurry for the decision as the Cotton Committee of the Textile Control Board had agreed not to press for permission to open forward trading for the new crop until planting seem for cotton was over. The Cotton Committee fully appreciated the food situation and the Government's efforts to raise more food. However, the floors and ceilings mentioned in the press note are objectionable for more than one reason. As a matter of fact, the floors offered last year were themselves very low and were accepted at that time under protest. The current year's floors have adversely affected the cultivators of and the merchants dealing in short staple cottons, and the coming year's floors and ceilings are similarly going to affect the growers of and dealers in the medium and long staple cottons. In many cases some of the proposed ceilings for 1944-45 are much nearer the 1943-44 floors, and in one case the proposed ceiling is actually lower.

However, the most important point that is to be emphasised is the economic point. The cost of living has not gone down as compared with that of last year. Secondly the cost of cotton production has considerably gone up owing to high prices of bullocks, agricultural implements and labour. On the other hand, cotton prices have gone down by 68 p. c. From this, it can be seen that there is no scope whatsoever for reducing the floors or ceilings for 1944-45 as compared with those for the current season.

I have mentioned here only a few objectionable features of the press note from the point of view of the cultivator omitting to refer, for lack of space, to the objectionable features from the trade's point of view. A. P.

SEND-OFF TO MR. S. C. ROY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. S. C. Roy, one of the leading industrialists of Bengal was given a hearty send -off by his friends and admirers at Victoria Terminus where he was profoundly garlanded by Mr. G. R. Kedia and others.

CALCUTTA MAYOR FELICITATED

BOMBAY, Monday

A conference of the representatives of all local self-governing bodies in the whole of India will be called at an early date by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay.

This announcement was made by the Mayor in the course of his speech welcoming Mr. Anandilal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta at a tea party given in his honour by Mr. Master, at the Corporation Hall on Monday evening.

Prominent among those present were Sir Homi Mody and Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, an ex-Mayor of Karachi.

Welcoming Mr. Poddar as the youngest Mayor, Mr. Nagindas Master referred to his industrial connections and his keen interest in Civic and Social Welfare Work. After giving a detailed account of Mr. Poddar's work in promoting the public health of Calcutta, the Mayor said that the critical situation arising out of the famine in Bengal was not over entirely and unless prompt and effective measures were taken, a calamity might still befall Calcutta and Bengal. He assured Mr. Poddar of the sympathy and assistance of the people of Bombay.

Mr. Poddar in the course of his reply said that Bengal was not what it was a decade ago. He depicted a lurid picture of the havoc wrought by famine and pestilence. Calcutta itself was suffering from an influx of population, the strain of military supplies and a hinterland struck with famine. He had been struck by the Civic sense and business-like attitude of Bombay's population and expressed his determination to start an infectious diseases hospital in Calcutta.

While supporting the idea of an All-India Conference of Local Self-Government institutions Mr. Poddar expressed his intention of calling the All-India Conference of Mayors and extended an invitation to Bombay's Mayor. Dr. U. Ahmed, Health Officer, and Mr Niyogi, Publicity Officer of the Calcutta Corporation were also present at the party.

SIND LEAGUE SQUABBLES

'No Confidence In Ministry' Resolution Sent To Jinnah

KARACHI, July 17.

The Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League met in a heated atmosphere this morning. Maulvi Haqani's resolution was withdrawn and a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Provincial Muslim League, was passed.

A heated discussion then followed on the Working Committee's resolution expressing no-confidence in the Ministry. Tempers were, however, allayed when Mr. G. Allana proposed a compromise resolution that "In view of Mr. Jinnah's telegram to the Council and the talks between the Ministers and the President, the League Council authorises the President to forward the resolution of the Working Committee expressing no-confidence in the Ministry to Mr. Jinnah", which was adopted unanimously.—United Press.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, July 16.

Three high Russian air force officers—the first Soviet representatives to visit liberated France—have expressed satisfaction with the progress in the Normandy bridgehead.

—Reuter.

* * *

"My plan", argues Gandhiji, "contemplates an immediate recognition of full independence for India as a whole subject to limitations for the duration of war to meet the requirements of Allied operations."

That is the fundamental defect, we might say danger, of the plan. It contemplates what is, and must be, simply uncontemplatable.

* * *

In a recent statement Gandhiji suggests that "it is a serious question for the Government to consider whether it is a necessary part of the war effort to wound the spirit of young men and women."

He needn't have used the qualifying word "young."

But it is surprising that Gandhiji of all men should betray such ignorance of an obvious situation. Having had to suffer Sir Reginald Maxwell and Sir Richard Tottenham more than any individual in India he ought to know that such serious questions were considered and decided upon long ago.

* * *

"If" says Rajaji "we accept the argument of the Mahasabha the result will be undoubtedly continuance of the deadlock and of British rule for all time."

So what?

* * *

"It is difficult" Rajaji urges, "to appreciate the steps I have taken unless there is some sympathetic imagination."

Rajaji's plea to Pakistanis and Akhand Hindustanis is based on a wrong assumption. Why does he assume the possibility of the existence of any imagination?

* * *

In the opinion of a greatly daring Muslim Leaguer, "factions will go on and flourish till a real constructive programme is before the League."

Which, of course, is all bunkum. What more do the vast hordes of Muslim League officers and men want than the doubly constructive programme of denouncing the Congress and saying "Yes, Leader"

* * *

Maharaja Scindia Earmarks Four Lakhs For Post-War Reconstruction

—Headline.

We are simply staggered.

* * *

Whither Bengal League Minister, asks the Communist Party's organ.

One possible answer is: In the general direction of what Marx would have condemned as sheer superstition.

R

MILK DISTRIBUTING CENTRES IN "D" WARD

Below is a list of centres in D Ward where milk will be distributed at subsidised rates for children below two years of age.

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET APPLIED FOR A MILK RATION CARD, DO SO IMMEDIATELY.

The registration of the cards at the centres has begun from July 17, 1944.

Milk will be distributed in the morning at some centres and in the evening at others and the list below is given accordingly.

MORNING DISTRIBUTION.

1. Bellasis Road, Marathi Boys' School, 71 Lamington Road, Bombay Central, Bombay.
3. Schools Committee's Building, Gilder Tank near Pannalal Terrace, Lamington Road, Bombay.
5. Gilder Tank, Gujrati Girls' School, Lamington Road, Municipal Gilder Tank Market Bldg., Bombay 7.
7. Robert Money High School, Proctor Road, Bombay 7.
9. Ram Mohan English School, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
11. Aryan Education Society's High School, near Two Temples, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.
13. Girgaum Marathi Boys' U.P. School 173, Sanzgiri House, Girgaum Rd. Bombay 4.
15. Mugbhat Marathi Girls' School, Jivanji Maharaj Chawl, Mugbhat, Bombay 4.
17. Thakurdwar Road, Gujarati Boys' School, Halai Lohana Mahajan Wadi, 186 Thakurdwar Road, Bombay.
19. Vithalbhai Patel Road, Gujarati Boys' School, Mrs. Jaykar's Bldg., 189 Vithalbhai Patel Rd., B'bay 4.
21. West Khetwadi, Marathi Boys' School, 9th Khetwadi Back Road Bombay 4.
23. Bai Lilavanti and Kabibai Dayal Hindu High School, 375-77 Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
25. The Union High School, 205 Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4.
27. Arab Gali Urdu Boys' School, 14-A Arab Gali near Play House B'bay 8.
29. Mahaluxmi U.P. Marathi Boys' School, 22 Navalkar Building, Warden Road, Bombay 6.
31. Tardeo Hindi School, Ben Kuvar Mansion, 8 Wadia Street, Grant Road, Bombay 4.
33. Tardeo Gujrati Boys' School, Sonavala Bldg., 2, C Block, 1st floor Tardeo, Bombay 7.
35. Shankerseth Road, Marathi Boys' School, 17 Piroj Lodge Shankarseth Road, Bombay 4.
37. Seva Sadan Primary School, Seva Sadan, Harvey Road, Gaumdevi, Bombay 7.
39. The Imperial High School, 73, Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

EVENING DISTRIBUTION.

2. Foras Road Central Marathi Boys' School, Municipal Bldg., opposite Municipal Workshop, Bombay 8.
4. Office of the Head Supervisor, (Bombay Municipality) Annesley Rd., off Lamington Road, Bombay 7.
6. Lamington Road Hindi School, Patuck's bungalow, Lamington Road Grant Road, Bombay 7.
8. Lamington Road, Marathi Boys' School, Tribhuvan Terrace, Lamington Road, Bombay 14.
10. Charni Road Marathi Boys' School Dwarkadas Mansion, corner of Sandhurst Rd., & Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.
12. New Charni Road Marathi Boys' School, 262 Rane Bldg., opposite Central Cinema, Girgaum.
14. Kandewadi U. P. Marathi Girls' School, Raja Baug Estate, Rukmini Bhuvan, Kandewadi, Bombay.
16. South Girgaum Marathi Boys' School 88-D, Jitekar Chawl, Jitekar wadi Thakurdwar Road.
18. Kandewadi Marathi Boys' School, 10, Dalvi House, Shenvi Wadi, Bombay 4.
20. Vithalbhai Patel Road, Marathi Girls' School, Sadanand Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
22. Khetwadi Central Marathi Boys' School, Municipal Bldg., Girgaum 1st Khetwadi, Bombay 4.
24. Sandhurst Road Gujarathi School, Opp; Central Bank, Branch Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
26. Badr Baug Urdu Girls' School, Badr Baug, Balaram St. B'bay 7.
28. Falkland Urdu Boys' School, 16 Haji Ahmed Musa Bldg., Masjid Cross Lane, Falkland Road, Bombay 4
30. Mahaluxmi Gujrati Boys' School Municipal Chawl, 17 Clare Road Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.
32. Tardeo Bridge U. P. Marathi Boys' School, Homi House, 21 Wadia Street, Bombay 7.
34. Gamdevi Gujarati Boys' School, Gangadas Wadi, Babulnath Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7
36. Grant Road Marathi Boys' School, 53, Limaye Building, Tukaram Javji Road, Bombay 7.
38. Office of the License Department, Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
40. Banganga Marathi Boys' School, Khote's House, Malabar Hill, Doongersey Road, Bombay 6.

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See KATHAKALI DANCE
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
BROADWAY
MOHAN PICTURES
FARMAN
And Also
One Reel of Bharatiya Nritya
(KATHAKALI) DANCE

Matinee Tomorrow (Sanvata Mali Anniversary) Thurs. (Amas) & Fri 1 p.m. (Marathi)
RAJKAMAL'S and V. SHANTARAM'S
MALI
(HINDUSTANI & MARATHI)
Daily: 4, 7 p.m. Hindi Marathi 10 p.m.
16TH WEEK AT
NOVELTY
MATINEE THURS. 1-15 P.M.
RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S
SHAKUNTALA

Starring—JAYASHREE
Daily 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Fri. 1-15 p.m.
45TH WEEK
SWASTIK
(OLD PATHE)
Director: JAYANT DESAI'S
MANORAMA
The film for your family
LEELA CHITNIS, ISHWARLAL, CHARLIE
6th
HOUSEFUL WEEK
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Thursday at 1 p.m.
Advance Booking
10 to 12 and 3 to 6 p.m.
HEAVENLY TREAT FOR EARTHLY BEINGS!
LAXMI'S
KADAMBARI
Shanta Apte, Vanmala, Pahari
10th
CROWDED WEEK
ROXY
Daily: 3-30 6-30, 9-30
Advance Booking 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6 p.m.
From TO-DAY
IMMORTAL SERGEANT
with
HENRY FONDA and MAUREEN O'HARA
AT
PARADISE
(MAHIM)
Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

IT'S PRABHAT
RAMSHASTRI
AT
CENTRAL
Daily: 4 and 10 Hindi
7 p.m. Marathi
Fri., Sat. Sun., Holidays
Marathi Matinees at 1
Advance Booking Daily 10 to 12 and 3 to 6
10th WEEK
PRAKASH'S SOCIAL HIT
POLICE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sun., Matinee 1 p.m.
CAPITOL
EVERGREEN RELEASE

Plea For Jail Delivery

INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS' MANIFESTO TO VICEROY

An earnest plea to the Viceroy for an immediate review of policy in order to explore the possibilities of a settlement in view of Gandhiji enunciating a new policy, is made by leading Indian industrialists .

The signatories urge the Viceroy to release the members of the Congress Working Committee, as, in their opinion, "there is no longer any reason for detention of the members of the Congress Working Committee."

The manifesto is signed by Sir Shantidas Askuran, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Mr. Ramdeo A. Poddar, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Sir Padampat Singhania and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The following is the full text of the manifesto:

"In the recent correspondence between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi, the Viceroy, dealing with the request for an opportunity to meet the Working Committee of the Congress, stated that as the Mahatma had recently made public his adherence to the 'Quit India' resolution, which the Viceroy could not regard as a reasonable or practical policy for the immediate future, the permission sought for could not be granted.

"If the Viceroy's intention was that until the 'Quit India' resolution was definitely withdrawn, nothing could be done, the deadlock is bound to continue. If, however the Viceroy's real concern was to have an assurance that the civil disobedience movement would not be resumed and that the war effort would not be obstructed, there has been a hopeful development this week which demands serious consideration.

"In an interview with Mr. Stuart Gelder, a correspondent of the "News Chronicle", of London, the Mahatma has categorically stated that he has no intention of offering civil disobedience to-day, and that he cannot take the country back to 1942. He has further emphasised that his object is not to embarrass the British Government.

"We regard this as such a clarification of the situation as to call for an immediate review of policy on the part of the Viceroy, and we earnestly urge His Excellency not to miss this opportunity of exploring the possibilities of a settlement.

"In view of this latest development, we feel there is no longer any reason for the detention of the members of the Working Committee, and we hope they will soon be set free. The Viceroy and the British Government will otherwise be inviting the criticism—that they have no intention of moving towards a settlement, and that they are determined to carry on as they are doing, regardless of the country-wide feeling that their persistence in a purely negative policy is against the true interests of India."

Reaction To Industrialists' Appeal In London

(By A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, July 17

The appeal to the Viceroy made by Sir Homi Mody, Mr. G. D. Birla and other industrialists to release the members of the Congress Working Committee and review his policy has caused considerable speculation among the Indians in London and circles keenly interested in the Indian affairs.

Sir Homi's active association with the appeal is regarded here as of great significance as he was till recently a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., told the 'United Press of India': This appeal of leading industrialists who are not Congressmen is of great importance. They have rightly stated that if Government persist in their negative policy it will mean that they don't want settlement of the Indian deadlock."—United Press.

Rajaji Explains Offer To Jinnah

PANCHGANI, July 16.—"It is gratifying to note that, apart from the Mahasabha's uncompromising attitude, Gandhiji's acceptance of my scheme has been widely welcomed," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in an interview.

"The opposition of the Hindu Mahasabha leaders to any Congress-League settlement on the basis of self-determination for the predominantly Muslim areas is nothing surprising or new. The Mahasabha's opposition must be taken for granted. It cannot be met by any terms acceptable to the Muslim League. If we accept the argument of the Mahasabha, the result will be undoubtedly the continuance of the deadlock and of British rule for all time.

"The real question is, whether a dependent status and authoritarian rule from Delhi and Whitehall are better than a settlement under the scheme proposed. If the Muslim League and the Congress agree to this or to any other scheme, not even the imperialism of British Tories can successfully resist the Indian demand for independence.

"It is difficult to appreciate the steps I have taken, unless there is some sympathetic imagination. I have used my utmost capacity and patience towards a settlement by private negotiations. It is now two years since I started work. Even though I had secured Gandhiji's unqualified personal support to the scheme, and it conceded all that Muslim League had ever demanded in its resolution of 1940 or could hope to claim before the bar of world opinion, I found Mr Jinnah unwilling to give his personal support to it.

"What could I do thereafter by way of private negotiations, and with whom was I to do it? I beseeched Mr. Jinnah to give more thought to it. The terms of my letter of April 17, 1944, are now before the public. No reply was received to this letter, although three months have passed.

"It was no small thing that I had offered. Mr. Jinnah had before him the maximum the Congress or nationalist India could agree to. And what is more, I offered it with Gandhiji's powerful moral support. It would have been enough if on his part Mr. Jinnah had approved it and like Gandhiji gave it his moral support and made his commitment subject to the Muslim League Working Committee's approval.

"If the matter is to be officially considered by the Working Committee of the Muslim League without support from Mr. Jinnah, there is no room for private negotiation, and it is obviously the wisest course to bring public discussion to bear on the question and let the League Working Committee consider it in the light of public opinion. Without Mr. Jinnah's personal support placing it before the League Working Committee and disposing of it without reference to the public would have been unfair to the public, and hardly done justice to the scheme.

Thousands say this today

"I had such a serious Liver enlargement in my childhood that only a miracle could save me. Jammi's Liver Cure proved to be that miracle, and I owe my life to it."

Pronounced "supreme remedy" by leading physicians for Infantile Liver and Spleen disorders
JAMMI'S LIVER CURE
Sold Everywhere
JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS
MYLAPORE, MADRAS.
Sub-Office: KUMBAKONUM, (S. I. Rly.)
Branches: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, LUCKNOW, TRICHINOPOLY AND BANGALORE
Bombay Office:—PAREKH MANSION, Sandhurst Road West.
'Phone 41593. 'Grams: "Livercure."
4th CROWDED WEEK
AMAR PICTURES
Presents
SADHONA BOSE
SURENDRA
IN
PAIGAM
GREATEST DANCE MUSICAL HIT
AT
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., and Sun., at 1-45 p.m.
THE TEACHER
who awakened the Masses
SCHOOL MASTER
JEEVAN, KAUSHALYA, MAYA BANNERJEE
KAMAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10
"HAPPY" RELEASE

The Half-Column By "Dim"

This could only happen in India: "The Stock Exchange will remain closed on Thursday, July 20th, 1944 on account of Solar Eclipse"—announcement in local paper.

* * *

A correspondent from Banoo Mansions, Cumbala Hill, sends the following: "The Scotsman keeps the Sabbath and everything he can lay hands on. The Welshman prays on his knees on Sundays and on his neighbours the rest of the week. The Irishman does not know what the devil he wants, but is prepared to die for it. The Englishman thinks he is self-created and absolutely adores the creator."

* * *

Independence Days:
America: 4th of July.
France: 14th July.
Britain: Date of the signing of the Magna Charta.
Italy: The day of the fall of Rome.
Germany: Entry of the Red Army into Berlin.
China: Sending of a quinine pill to the 18th Route Army.
Russia: The day of October revolution.
Poland: The opening of the India Coffee House.
Latin America: Any day after sunset.
Africa: The day of the first white man stepped into Oubangi Charee.
India: The day Mr. Amery leaves India Office or ten years after the end of the next war, whichever is later.

* * *

I see in the new paper THE MIRROR an advertisement of "Dances of India" the I.F.I. series. "These informative and entertaining short films are a permanent tribute to India's cultural heritage", says the advertisement. I should have put the ad on the funny page.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 13, 2000
Muslim: Rajjab 26, 1363
Parsi: Behman 18, 1313
Sunrise: 7-11 a.m., Sunset 8-19 p.m.
Hightide: 12-17, 23-55, Lowtide 5-18, 18-24

To-day's Engagements

GATHA SOCIETY:—A public meeting of the Society will be held in the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136 Apollo Street, Fort,, today (Tuesday) 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. B. T. Ankleseria, M.A., will explain Gatha Vohu-Khshatra (Yasna Ha 51) strophes 6 and 7.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY:—Weekly Luncheon Meeting today (Tuesday) at 1-30 p.m.—GREEN'S HOTEL. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A (Central), will speak on "Six Weeks in the States."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet today (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road Girgaon, when Miss Sulabha Panandikar will deliver a lecture on "Social Outlook on Education" at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PRICE CONTROL OF CIGARETTES. It is notified under the H. & P. P. Ordinance that the maximum selling prices for the different brands of Cigarettes as already fixed by the Central Government for 50, 20, or 10 Cigarettes relate in each case to a tin of 50 Cigarettes, a packet of 20 Cigarettes or a packet of 10 Cigarettes.

NANUBHAI DESAI DEAD

BOMBAY, Monday.

Death of Sjt. Nanabhai V. Desai, of Messrs. Nanubhai & Co., Registered Accountants, a prominent Congressman of the City and member, Schools Committee occurred last evening at the Poly Clinic. Uthamana ceremony will take place at his residence, at Morarji Gokuldas Chawl No 1 (Sicca Nagar) Khetwadi Main Road at 5-30 p. m. to-day (Tuesday, 18-7-44).

Noel Coward In Car Accident

BOMBAY, July 17.

Mr. Noel Coward, the British actor and playwright, now on a short visit to Bombay, was involved in a motor car accident at Marine Drive today.

His car, proceeding in the direction of Beach Candy, mounted the pavement, dashed against the wall and was badly damaged. Mr. Coward escaped without injury.

Chhoturam Sees Viceroy

NEW DELHI, July 17.

It is understood that Sir Chhoturam, Revenue Minister, Punjab, had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy. —United Press.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, July 17.

SHARES: The local Share Bazar was fairly steady with a moderate business. Tata Steel Dfd. opened at Rs. 2,260 and improved to Rs. 2,270 Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 426 and advanced to Rs 431. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,915 and hardened to Rs. 1 Kohinoor Mill shares opened at 1. and improved to Rs. 634. The market was steady with limited offerings.

TEXTILE: Ahmd. Advance 490, Apollo 4/7/6, Bharat Spg. 72, Bombay Dyeing 1923/12, Cent. India 424, Century 900, Colaba 230, Dawn 1575, Edward 740, Elphinstone 88, Finlay 318/8, Gokak 326/8, Hindustan 4010, Ind. Bleaching 197, Ind. United O 15/14, Ind. United D. 3/4-1/2, Indore 925, Khatau 390, Kohinoor 638, Lakshmi 1385, Madhovji 21/8, Minerva XD. 288/12, Model Nagpur 297/8, Madhusudan 485, Meyer 213/12, Morarji 682/8, Mysore 311/4, New Great 416, Phoenix 647/8, Podar 386/4, Sassoon Silk 89, Sassoon Spg. 24/12, Shrinivas 370, Sholapur 7100, Simplex XD, 357, Swadeshi 556, Swan 338, Tata Mills 60, Vishnu 508/12, Western India 3350.

INSURANCE: Bom. Life 275, Empire Life 785, Vulcan 19, Oriental 6150, New India 81/12, Indus. Prudent 42/8, Ind. Mercantile 69/8, Jupiter 34/12.

HYDRO & ELEC.: Ahmd. Electric 230, And. Valley 1900. Ajmere 14/12, Bom. Tram 154/8, Bom. Suburban 223/12, Broach 13, Karachi 256/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

T. SR. Ord. (426/8) 426 28 31 30 31 30/8 32/8 31 31/8 31.

T. S. Dfd. (2266/4) 2266/4 2255 65 75 67 72 70 73/12 71 70.

Dyeing (1915) 1911 23 20 22 25 17 20 25 22/8 21 25 22 26 25 23/12.

Kohinoor (628) 628 34 33 34 33 36 35 37 36 39 38.

Swadesh (555) 552 50 56 54 55 57 56 58 57 58 55 56.

Nagpur (423) 421 19 14 22 24 23 24 25/8 24.

Simplex (256/8) 253 56 54 55 56 58 57.

Indore (921/4) 920 30 35 37 32 25.

Burma (481/4) 482/8 75 80 82 80.

Cement (231/4) 232 33/8 33.

Poona 305, Surat Old 222/8, Surat New Rs. 50/pd. 87/8, Tata Power Ordy. 1905, Tata Hydro 205.

BANK: Dina Bank 8400, Baroda Old 144/8, India 187, Central 84/8, Imperial F. P. XD. 2025, Imperial P. P. XD. 506/4, Reserve Bank 138/8, Habib 78/4, U. Co., Bank 93, Union 10/2.

PREF. SHARES: 7 p c And. Valley 1690, 6 p c Bom. Steamer 363/12, 7 p c Bom. Tram 78, 7 p c Bradburry 557/8, 5 p c Cent. India 745, 7 p c Elphinston XD. 125, 6-1/2 p c Jupiter 18/14, 6-1/2 p c Surat 200, 6 p c Tata I. & S. 1st 226/4, 7-1/2 p c Tata I. & S. 2nd 168/12, 7 p c Tata Power 1775, 7 p c Tata Hydro 171/4, 7 p c Vishnu 785/12.

DEBENTURES: 4 p c And. Valley 107/8, 4 p c Tata Power 107/10, 4 p c Tata Chemi. 170, 6 p c Marsland Price 121.

RAILWAY: Ahmd. Frantij 7078, Cant. Province 102, Dhond Baramati 118, Hashiarpur 108, Mandrabhoom 112, Mymensing Rdt. 110, Mymensing Gtd. 110, Sarasirajganj 110, Sialkot Naroval 110, Sialkot New 60.

MISCE: Alembic 385, Dena Trust 29, Alcock 501/4, Asso. Cement 233, Burma Old 490, Burma New 165, Bellapur 246, B. B. Petrol 3/11-1/2, Bom. Steamer 645, Invest Trust 121/8, Pre. Const. 230, Port Canning 112/8, Scindia 36, Shivrajpur 61, Tata Chemical 28/4, Tata Oil 80, Tata Ordy. 431, Tata Defd. 2270, Wimco 318/12, B. I. C. 6/9, Bradburry Ordy. 435, Burma Corpo. 4/9, Dharamsi Chemi. 58/4, Indian Copper 3/8-1/2, Indian Iron 41/4, Jaipur Bank 70/4, H. C. Bank 59/8, N. Victo. Ordy. 9/2, New City 411/4, New Union 28/6, Steel Corpo. 35.

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3-1/2 p c G. P. Notes 99/7-1/2, 3 p c 1963-65 Loan 99/1, 3 p c 1966-68 Loan 98/4, 4 p c 1960-70 Loan 112/10, 4-1/2 p c 1955-60 Loan 116/8, 3-1/2 p c 1947-50 Loan 103/8, 2-3/4 p c 1942-52 Loan 99/12, 3 p c 1946 Def. 1st 102/7, 3 p c 1949-52 2nd 101/8, 3 p c 1951-54 3rd 101/1, 3 p c 1953-55 4th 100/7, 3 p c 1947 Vic Loan 100/12.

CORPORATION DEBENTURES: 4 p c B. P. T. 1974 113/8, 4 p c M. Deb. 1974 113/8, 5 p c M. Deb. 1959 120/8, 6 p c M. Deb. 1951 130, 6 p c K. P. T. 1956 129/8.

TAX FREE LOANS: 5 p c 1945-55 Loan 104/12, 4 p c Mysore 1953-55. 123/6, 5 p c Mysore 1955 135.

BULLION: On Saturday London markets were closed and New York quotations were unchanged. The local bullion market was again firm and Silver opened at Rs. 133/8 and improved to Rs. 133/12 on active covering. At this level some realising appeared and prices reacted to Rs. 133/2 and steadied at Rs. 133/4. As pointed out before there being good off-take of Gold trading about 25,000 tolas of Gold was bought from the Bank and forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 75.

The market closed steady Ready Silver Rs. 135/10, Forward Rs. 133/2. Ready Gold Rs. 75/4, current Settlement Rs. 75/2, next Settlement Rs. 74/14.

COTTON: There was no trading in the local Cotton market on Monday.

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton September contract is 559 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
July	407	404	404
September	416/8	416	416/4

Produce in the market was steady. Groundnuts bold Rs. 16/4, Goa delivery Rs. 16/12, Khandesh quality Rs. 18, Castorseeds Madras Rs. 17/10, Wagon condition Kathiawar Rs. 16/10 and Navalakhi Rs. 16/13. Linseed small Rs. 15 and C. P. was Rs. 16. There was moderate business.

BANK OF JAIPUR LTD.

The profit of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. for the half year ended 30th June 1944, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs 92,941-10-2 brought forward amount to Rs. 2,97,188-15-6 which has been carried forward.

BANKERS CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 14th July 1944 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 146605.
Amount of Cheques: 41,58,67,574-12-9.

N. Y. COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW.

New York, July 15.

For the sixth consecutive week prices touched new high levels for the season with covering in July before its expiration coupled with Commission house and New Orleans buying disclosing scarcity of contracts. Subsequently the market reacted technically.

The steadily advancing prices have substantially accelerated loan repossessions recently which some believe may continue, since 1942 crop loans have been called on August 15.

The smallest acreage since 1895 reflects unfavourable planting weather and labour shortage with unofficial crop indications of about ten million bales.

Mill demand for spots and trading in cotton goods continue inactive. Meanwhile some Southern mills are closing for repairs. According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, domestic prices advancer 22 per cent since the United States entered the war, while all commodities advanced 11 per cent. The general belief is that the new price control measure is discounted, and the market will now be governed more by war news and movement from Government loan.

New York July 15: Cotton quiet in absence of fresh incentives. Consumption figures about as expected. Prices sagged on dribbling hedges, continued favourable war news and generally good crop reports in the face of dryness complaints. Prices thereafter steadied under the leadership of distant months on trade support and week-end price-fixing. The market closed steady.

RAJKOT July 17: Silver Rs. 126/4, Groundnut Oil Rs. 16/7/9.

JAMNAGAR July 17: Silver Rs. 126/4, Groundnut Oil Rs. 16/7/6.

The Sahyadri Insurance Company, Ltd., Nasik

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS

The Annual General Meetings of the Policyholders and the Shareholders of the Company were held on Saturday the 3rd June, 1944 under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. J. Dikshit, (Retd. Collector), Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh, the Chairman of the Board of Directors being unable to attend.

After a Resolution of condolences for the sad demise of Rao Bahadur Pradhan, Company's

DR. PUNJABRAO S. DESHMUKH

First Chairman, was solemnly passed by the policyholders' meeting it was declared that M/s. Sheth Shamji Karamsi (Bombay), Solicitor K. B. Joshi (Bombay), Mr. V. G. Adwant (Ahmednagar), Mr. N. S. Godbole (Poona), and Mr. T. G. Pradhan (Nasik) had been elected uncontested as policyholders' Directors. M/s. Batliboi and Purohit were recommended to the Shareholders for appointment as Auditors for 1944.

The Shareholders' Meeting passed a similar Resolution of condolences. Thereafter Mr. G. G. Soundankar, Managing Director read out and explained to the Meeting the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year 1943, which was adopted unanimously.

M/s. R. S. Athavale, D. S. Wagh, Khan Bahadur Kazi and D. T. Kochargaonkar were declared re-elected to the Directors' posts and M/s. Batliboi and Purohit were appointed Auditors for 1944.

This Company during 1943 received a business of over Rs. 21½ out of which a little over of Rs. 18 lacs was accepted and a business of Rs. 16¼ has been paid for. These figures show a substantial increase of Rs. 4 lacs over the business figures in 1942.

The Life Fund has also risen from Rs. 1,10,572 to Rs. 2,43,427 which speaks an increase by Rs. 1,33,000 (approximately).

The average interest yield on the mean Life Fund works out to 4.8% and the Expense Ratio has come down to 28.5% showing a decrease of 11 per cent over that of the year 1942. The Company was able to write off the remaining amount of Rs. 16,897 that was spent on account of preliminary and Organisation expenses during the past years. The Company has extended its activities in the Baroda State.

The Members of the Board of Directors, offered their thanks to the representatives, the Field Officers, Management and other sympathisers for their active efforts towards the Company's progress despite the abnormal situation, the high cost of living and the difficulties in travelling etc., created by War.

The Company deserves to be congratulated on this splendid progress.

We are pleased to note that the Company has gradually won the confidence of the Public through its service. We wish all prosperity to this concern.

8TH WEEK!
DELIGHTFUL & DIVINE!
Rajlaxmi's Superb Spectacle
MAHAKAVI KALIDAS
KRISHNA
Daily 4, 7, and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.

LOST
LOST one HAND BAG, containing Central Bank Insurance Policy, Sale Deeds of 2 Houses and their respective Sanads of Hyderabad Sind, Bhalband Bank Share certificate and some other notes and memorandum and Receipts near Thakurdwar. The finder will be rewarded Rs. 50.
VENSIMAL PARSRAM.
C/o M. G. Udernomal & Co.
Anant Building 2nd floor.
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

"PARCO"
Wanted efficient and experienced Distributors and Agents to represent "PARCO" HIGH CLASS CIGARS all over the Province.
Apply to:
Sole Selling Agents:
S.E.A.C.
P.B. 159, MADRAS.

WANTED
A leading and well established Insurance Company of 30 years' standing commanding assets well over 70 lakhs with Head Office in Bombay invites applications from influential and respectable persons for the post of Chief Agents for Bombay for the Fire and General Insurance Department to be opened shortly. The applicants must have experience, and ability. Attractive terms and future prospects will be offered to the right person. Apply in writing stating age, qualifications, experience and terms expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6666, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

Made from the finest grades of Virginia tobacco procurable.
Player's Virginia Cigarettes are manufactured exclusively from Virginia tobaccos, including the maximum proportion of imported American tobacco permitted by law.

Plus tax where local or provincial taxation is in force.
JOHN PLAYER & SONS, ENGLAND

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

LOST & FOUND

Lost A pearl brooch near King's Circle, Matunga on Sunday the Sixteenth evening. Finder will be rewarded kindly communicate with Karumbaya 'Santosh' 72 A, Shivaji Park Road, No. 1. 5524

PERSONAL ADLETS

Dharam Bir Chawla of model Town Lahore. Please get in touch with Dr. S. L. Bahl 294, Frere Road, Fort, opposite Caxton Press to hear something for your benefit. 5526

MATRIMONIAL

A well established private Medical Practitioner in overseas, having a monthly practice of Rs. 4,000 (four thousand) wants to marry a Hindu girl. She should be highly educated and should be coming from a high and cultured family. A girl of about 25 years of a Jain family or a girl who has passed her M.B. B.S. examination would be preferred. Apply in duplicate with full particulars and photos. All correspondence will be kept strictly confidential. Box No. 5532, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a workcharged Motor driver Grade II on Rs. 40 per mensem plus dearness allowance as admissible under the rules. Applications with full particulars should reach Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aerodrome, Bombay, Juhu by 25th July, 1944. 9623

Wanted 4 Lawyers, 6 Graduates, 3 Engineers, 3 Typists, 6 Clerks, Hastings & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. 5529

Wanted Labour Supervisors to work in Bombay Suburbs, with good physic and education up to Matric. General knowledge essential Pay, Rs. 2-8 per day. Apply or see personally A. G. Kazi, Contractors, Sitaram Building, "G" Block, Palton Road, Bombay. 5534

Wanted--Distributor, Stockists and Salesman throughout India to push our chemical (such as Quinine, Emetine, Glucose, etc.) Biological and Special products. Please apply to M/s. Mandoss & Co. 221.2, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta. 5470

SITUATIONS WANTED

A well experienced independent correspondence Clerk wants part time work. Good pay expected. Apply Box No. 5522, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted to become an actor. Can give personal interview. Will anyone come forward to stand a chance for me to our mutual benefit. P. Kumar, Sea View Hotel, Bori Bunder, Bombay. 5478

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post. D.Com. courses. American Correspondence College Delhi (5334A)

Gentleman wants lessons in oriental singing from English-speaking music teacher. Please mention fees. Apply Box No. 5521, "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL ADLETS

Don't disfigure your face with glasses. For restoring vision without glasses Ring, write or see Dr. Narula 12, Temple Road Lahore. Phone 3027. 3204

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance immediate. Langra (Mangoes) 15 Fajro 20 per 100 Costs extra. Mango, Lichi, Everbearing Kaghzi Line grafts, each 12 doz. Sirkari Garden, Darbhanga. 5469

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Bangalow with constructable ground and two wells For Sale at Kalyan Murbad Road. Apply Mohamedhassan Atashkhan, 75, New Kazi Street Bombay 3. 5533

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Barium Sulphide For Sale from Ready Stocks. 70-80 per cent. stuff Enquiries solicited. Excelsior Chemical Works, 6, Shivaji Road, Shahdara Mills, (Lahore). 9622

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

CLERKS with office experience are required in the I.A.O.C. in the following grades:

Rs. 1-12 and 2-4 per day with future prospects of rising to Rs. 3 per day, according to ability and zeal shown, plus dearness allowance.

Applicants will be given a short course at a School opening in Poona as the recruiting Centre for all civilian grades to be trained for employment in Ordnance Depots. After passing the course, applicants will be required to serve in or around the Poona Kirkee-Dehu Area. Students will be paid Rs. 1-8 per day plus dearness allowance. Applicants should apply personally with educational and character certificates to the Comdt. E.T.E. Training School B.I.A.O.C. Office, Staunton Road Poona near the Technical Recruiting Office.

Learn a Trade AND Earn a Wage.

We will make you an efficient Clerk. (9351)

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY
NOTICE

WANTED: One experienced Welding Chargeman on Rs. 150-5-200. Applicants must possess good working knowledge of both electric and oxy-acetylene welding. Those having railway workshops and boiler welding experience will be given preference. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

J. N. GUPTA,
Loco & Carriage Supdt.
9616

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ARYAN CHAMPION
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Directors are happy to announce that the new issue of 60,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each sanctioned by the Central Government have been over subscribed, and they thankfully appreciate the support extended by the public to this progressive and well-managed Institution.

9621

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD
(Division III)

(GHI PURCHASING AGENTS)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from suitable large business concerns to act as Agents to the Central Government for the purchase of ghi required for the Army from 1st September, 1944 for the following Agencies:—

(i) MADRAS including Madras Province, Orissa and Mysore State, for operating at Ghi Centre, Bangalore.
(ii) BOMBAY, including East & West Khandesh, South Bombay Province, Hyderabad State and Central Provinces & Berar, for operating at Ghi Centre, Kamptee.
(iii) BIHAR, including Province of Bihar, for operating at Ghi Centre, Muzaffarpore.
(iv) SIND, including Sind, Khairpur State, Baluchistan, Kalat, Las Bela, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer States for operating at Ghi Centre Karachi.
(v) WESTERN INDIA, including Kathiawar, Baroda State and North Bombay Province, for supply of Agmark Ghi.

2. Only firms of standing and of long business experience will be considered.

3. An Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 20,000 must accompany each application which will be accepted only upto 4 p.m. on 29th July, 1944. The money may be deposited in any of the undermentioned forms in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase, Food Department, New Delhi.
(i) Treasury Receipt.
(ii) Government Promissory Notes at their face value and/or
(iii) Fixed deposit receipt from any of the recognised banks.

No application will be considered unless accompanied by the earnest money.

4. Applicants must give full particulars of the constitution of their business including information regarding Bankers, partners, proprietors etc., their experience in ghi trade, if any and proof of financial stability.

5. The selection of Agents will be made by the Government of India, whose decision shall be final. Earnest Money will be refunded to unsuccessful applicants without interest.

6. The terms and conditions according to which the Agents will have to operate on behalf of Government, will be settled with the successful applicants.

7. Successful applicants will be expected to deposit a security of Rs. 2½ lakhs during the period of Agency which will normally last one year.

8. All applications should be addressed to:—
The Chief Director of Purchase,
Department of Food, Jamnagar Hutments, NEW DELHI.
9613

ALL INDIA RADIO

APPLICATIONS on prescribed form are invited for a few temporary posts of Programme Assistant at All India Radio Station, Bombay. Pay Rs. 175-10-235-15/2-250. Candidates below 30 years of age will be preferred. The minimum academic qualification is a pass in the Degree Examination of a recognised University, which might be relaxed in special cases. Candidates must possess sound general knowledge, a good command of English and sufficient knowledge of one or more Indian languages especially Gujarati and/or Marathi and some experience of literary and/or dramatic work and/or music. Women are eligible. Full details and application forms can be obtained free from the Director of Administration, All-India Radio, Broadcasting House, New Delhi or the Station Director, All India Radio, Bombay. Applications with Treasury Receipt for Rs. 3/- should be addressed to the Director of Administration, All India Radio, Broadcasting House, New Delhi and submitted so as to reach him not later than the 15th August, 1944. Applications in response to any previous advertisement will not be considered for these posts. (9518)

WANTED SPINNING MASTER

WANTED a competent Spinning Master for an Up-country Mill with about a lac Spindles. Salary from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 2,000/- according to qualifications. Applications will be treated confidential. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9585, "Bombay Chronicle."

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF LABOUR.

TENDERS are invited from Labour Contractors for (a) Providing Labour, etc., for loading and unloading general stores only, (b) Providing Labour, etc., for loading and unloading of dangerous goods, etc. Tender forms may be obtained from C.O.O., Ordnance Depot, Sewri, Bombay. Last date for submission of tender 31st July, 1944 (9596)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile for following temporary posts likely to last for duration of war.

ONE EDITOR AND TWO ASSISTANT EDITORS OF PUBLICATIONS: Good academic qualifications essential and newspaper experience specially on an illustrated and pictorial magazine, in responsible editorial positions extending over at least 12 consecutive months. Should be able to produce illustrated publications. Salary: Editor—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400: Assistant Editors—Rs. 700—50—950.

ONE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS: Good academic qualifications, knowledge of printing and publishing of books and illustrated publications and experience in organising sales essential. Preference will be given to those who have held responsible positions in Publishing Houses. Salary Rs. 700-50-1,000.

ONE PHOTOGRAPHIC EDITOR: Good academic qualifications essential and experience in the selection of photographs for reproduction in newspapers and magazines, lay-out of picture pages, illustration of feature articles, books and pamphlets. Knowledge of captioning, classifications and indexing of pictures also essential. Salary Rs. 900-50-1,000.

ONE LAY-OUT EXPERT: Must have experience of first class magazine work, designing and lay-out of dust jackets and covers, illustration of pamphlets with wood cuts and line drawings, selection of type and lettering. Salary Rs. 600-50-800.

ONE ARTIST: Must have knowledge of all the schools of Indian Art. Should be able to submit designs and lay-outs for book-covers and dust jackets or prepare them under instructions. Must be good at line drawings, wood-cuts and lettering. Salary Rs. 500-40-700.

Applications giving details of educational and other qualifications with specimens of work (signed wherever possible) references and attested copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Principal Information Officer, Bureau of Public Information, Government of India, New Delhi. Applications should indicate the post applied for at the right hand top corner; applications for two or more posts should be submitted separately. Selected candidates will have to appear at their own expense for interview and test by a selection committee. Applications must reach the Principal Information Officer not later than August 1, 1944. (9619)

NOTICE.

"THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION for the District Local Board Bombay Suburban District for the triennium commencing from 1st Sept. 1944 is to be held on 10th August 1944. The date of receipt of nomination paper has been fixed between 2 & 4 p.m. of 29th July 1944. For particulars and programme of the election please enquire at the Local Board Office, Cama Road, Andheri.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA,
President,
District Local Board B.S.D.
Andheri, 15th July, 1944.
9624

NOTICE

VACANCIES EXIST for the following posts in the Office of the undersigned. Applications invited from qualified persons urgently.

TYPISTS:—Must have studied up to Matric and have good speed. Pay from Rs. 50 to 70/- (plus Dearness Allowance) according to speed. Minimum speed 30 words per minute.

SHORT-HAND TYPISTS:—Must be at least Matriculates with previous experience with a minimum speed of 120 words. Pay Rs. 120/- plus Dearness Allowance, in the scale of Rs. 120-5-150.

NOTE:—For the above posts persons with Bombay domicile will be preferred.

ROUTINE CLERKS: Pay Rs. 50/- plus dearness allowance in the scale of Rs. 50-5/2-90. Minimum qualification Matriculation with 50% marks.

ACCOUNTS CLERKS: Pay Rs. 50/- plus Rs. 20/- Special Pay, plus D.A. in the scale of 50-5/2-90. Must be Graduates with previous experience or with academical distinctions.

SENIOR ACCOUNTS CLERKS:—Pay Rs. 95/- plus D.A. in the scale of Rs. 95-5-140. Must be graduates possessing high academical distinction preferably with good Accounting qualifications also essential.

NOTE:—For the above posts Bombay Domicile essential.

A. K. RAMAN,
Addl. Director of Civil Supplies
Council Hall, 1st Floor, Bombay.
(9617)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

COTTON TEXTILES (DYES & CHEMICALS) CONTROL ORDER, 1944.

NO APPLICATIONS will be entertained for Dye Licences to sell dyes under this Order from concerns who cannot establish that they were regularly dealing in dyes throughout the three calendar years 1941, 1942 and 1943 or during any period of three consecutive years prior to 31st December 1943.

2. A new series of Dyes Sale Licences are being issued to authorised dealers in dyes. All persons are informed that no Dye Licence will be valid after the 31st August 1944 that does not bear the numbers CX2 (4) DD or CX2 (4) DR as a prefix to the individual licence number.

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER.
9625

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED upto 15-8-1944 from Kannada knowing Agricultural graduates preferably trained ones for the post of Assistant masters in the grade of Rs. 45-175. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned gratis.

A. KHAN,
Educational Inspector, S.D.
Dharwar, 14th July, 1944.
9627

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JETHALAL CHUNILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street also known as Jambli Moholla in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116-6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Rent Roll No. 4034, Cadastral Survey No. 3247 of Bhuleshwar Division, Collector's New No. 9415 and Laughton's Survey No. 769 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5949, Old Street Nos. 221-227 and New Street Nos. 33, 33A 35 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Acharji Maharaj and on or towards the South by the property of Kuba Amersey.

Bombay dated this 14th day of July, 1944.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9614

LOST FILE BELONGING TO JANKI DASS

One important file containing the press cuttings from foreign papers in appreciation of Janki Dass, M.A. the famous cyclist lost on 16th July 1944 between Hari Nivas (Shivaji Park) and Dadar G.I.P. Railway Station. The finder will be handsomely compensated. Please return the file to Janki Dass, C/o Rajkamal Kalamandir Studios, Parel.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.
LOST OR MISLAID.

CERTIFICATES in respect of shares Nos. 105479/105482 and 105485/85 of the Bombay Burman Trading Corporation Ltd. in the name of the Insolvent, Mahomedbhai Faizullabhai, are lost or mislaid, and the said Corporation has been requested to issue duplicates thereof. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within three months to the registered office of the Corporation, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the undersigned.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate of Mahomedbhai Faizullabhai.
Bombay, 17th July, 1944.
9626.

AUCTION SALES

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF ART.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY OLD AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BRONZE VASES, IDOLS, FIGURES, CANDLE URAS, JARS, INCENSE BURNER, TRAYS, PLATES, BRASS ARTICLES, STANDS, SANDAL WOOD CARVED BOXES, VERY OLD WALL PLATES AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES OF ART.

Under instructions from M/s. Eastley Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Executrix, M/s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day TUESDAY the 18th July, 1944, from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and the remaining lots from 3 p.m. (N. S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned articles belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. C. M. Panaji, well-known Collector of Curios and Antiques.

BENNETT & CO.

THE BANK OF MAHARASHTRA
LIMITED

Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
H. O. LAXMI ROAD, POONA.
BRANCHES:
Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4, Jalgaon (E. K.), Nagpur.

AUTHORISED and SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Rs. 10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL:
Rs. 5,00,000
WORKING CAPITAL:
Rs. 75,00,000

Last year dividend declared at 4 1/2 per cent.
ALL BANKING BUSINESSES. TRANSACTED
P. V. AGASHE,
Agent.

Sandu HEARTINA
BEST HEART TONIC.

Specially indicated in palpitation, tachycardia, breathlessness, angina pectoris, high blood pressure and functional disorders of the heart.

Manufacturers of:-
ORIGINAL BRAHMI OIL

D. K. SANDU BROS. CHEMBUR Ltd.
Mfg. Chemists & Druggists,
CHEMBUR, BOMBAY.

GOLDEN TOBACCO CO.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED
For Service in
NAVAL HEADQUARTERS
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AIR HEADQUARTERS (INDIA)

STENOGRAPHERS—Male, Female.

A few vacancies exist for really expert stenographers. Initial pay up to Rs. 200/- per mensem in the scale Rs. 125-5-180-10-300 plus proficiency allowances at

Rs. 75/- per mensem for 140 words per minute.
Rs. 50/- per mensem for 130 words per minute.
Rs. 25/- per mensem for 120 words per minute.

Minimum standard for pay at Rs. 125/- per mensem—shorthand 100 words per minute, typing 35 words per minute.

Only those who can pass a test at the speed stated need apply.

CLERKS—Male

(a) Free preliminary training for one month—consolidated pay Rs. 60/- per mensem whilst under training. Accommodation provided free whilst under training.

(b) Initial pay Rs 60/- p.m. plus Rs. 14/- p.m. dearness allowance. Annual increments of Rs. 5/- up to Rs. 100/-

TYPISTS—Male

(a) Must be able to type at 35-40 words per minute from manuscript. Will be required to pass a test before recruitment.

(b) Pay Rs. 60/- plus Rs. 14/- p.m. dearness allowance. Annual increment of Rs. 5/- up to Rs. 100/-.

GENERAL:

Minimum educational qualification for all the above posts matriculation.

Dearness allowance at Rs. 14/- p.m. admissible to all categories (except those under training) provided pay and dearness allowance does not exceed Rs. 214/-.

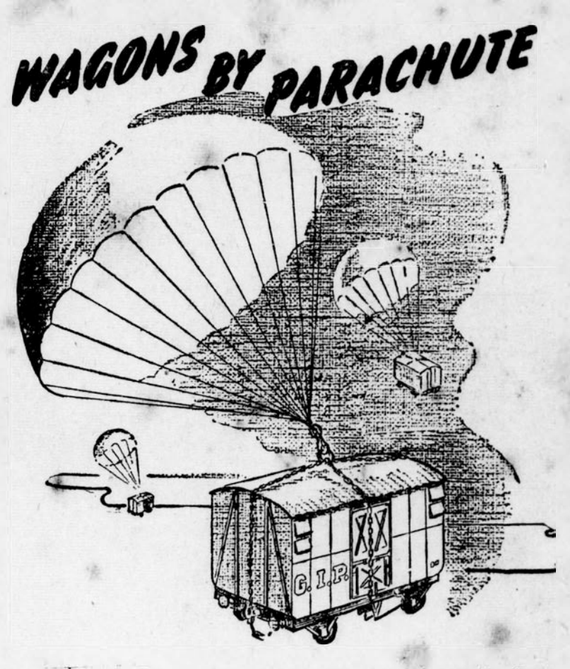
NO OVERSEAS LIABILITY--but may be required to serve anywhere in India.

NORMAL STATIONS—New Delhi, Simla and Meerut.

Apply:—

THE COMMANDANT,
G. H. Q. Clerks' Trade Testing School,
Cornwallis Road, NEW DELHI.

WAGONS BY PARACHUTE



A NOVEL and useful idea perhaps—but you may not think it possible. Neither do we! They must still move over steel rails and every day our railways must carry thousands more wagon loads than they did in peace-time. More running time must be extracted from every wagon now in use. Only by your continued and active co-operation can the Railways get the utmost out of their available resources.

* Load & Unload Wagons Speedily.
* Load them up to full capacity.
* Work during holidays & Week-ends
* Check your demurrage bills.

THE PRESENT EMERGENCY DEMANDS A QUICKER TURNROUND THAN EVER BEFORE

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